

Eurostat regional yearbook 2007



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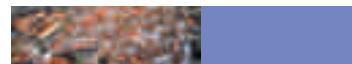
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Preface

Dear Reader,

Once again Eurostat is pleased to provide you with an overview of the most recent developments in the regions of the European Union, covering as far as possible the current 27 Member States as well as EFTA countries. The themes selected represent those that we consider to have something interesting to show about the various facets of economic, social and demographic development across Europe's regions. For the first time we have included a contribution on the GDP aspect, authored in cooperation with the Regional Policy DG, our primary client for regional data.

This is a very significant moment in regional policy in that it is the first year of implementation of the new cohesion policy of the Union, which runs until 2013 and carries with it the largest ever investment the Community has made in regional development, some EUR 347 billion. These regional statistics will form part of the yardstick against which the development of the EU regions will be measured. You will also find in this publication a chapter on urban statistics, which is the result of our cooperation with the Regional Policy DG on the Urban Audit exercise. This is an increasingly important component of the regional development policy initiative.

Meanwhile, in cooperation with our ESS partners we shall continue to progressively expand the regional information, both in terms of detail and coverage that we have available, to provide an increasingly complete picture of the complexities of regional development across the EU.

I wish you a pleasant and interesting reading.



Hervé Carré
Director-General, Eurostat



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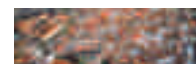
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- **Population:** Gregor Kyi (Unit F.1 at Eurostat: Demographic and migration statistics)
- **Gross domestic product:** Lewis Dijkstra (Unit B.2 at the Directorate-General for Regional Policy: Development of Cohesion Policy, accession negotiations)
- **Household accounts:** Andreas Krüger (Unit C.2 at Eurostat: National accounts — production)
- **Labour market:** Pedro Ferreira (Unit D.2 at Eurostat: Regional indicators and geographical information)
- **Labour productivity:** Berthold Feldmann (Unit D.2 at Eurostat: Regional indicators and geographical information)
- **Urban statistics:** Teodóra Brandmüller (Unit D.2 at Eurostat: Regional indicators and geographical information)
- **Science, technology and innovation:** Bernard Felix, Tomas Meri and Håkan Wilén (Unit F.4 at Eurostat: Education, science and culture statistics)
- **Structural business statistics:** Ulf Johansson (Unit G.1 at Eurostat: Structural business statistics)
- **Transport:** Anna Bialas-Motyl (Unit G.5 at Eurostat: Transport statistics) and An Heirman
- **Tourism:** Ulrich Spörel (Unit F.6 at Eurostat: Information society and tourism statistics)
- **Education:** Lene Mejer (Unit F.4 at Eurostat: Education, science and culture statistics)
- **Agriculture:** Peter Szabo (Unit E.1 at Eurostat: Agriculture statistics — methodology)

The process of editing and coordinating this publication was done by Åsa Önnerfors (Unit D.2 at Eurostat: Regional indicators and geographical information) with the help of Pavel Bořkovec (Unit B.6 at Eurostat: Dissemination). Baudouin Quennery (Unit D.2 at Eurostat: Regional indicators and geographical information) produced the statistical maps.

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Introduction



Only regional statistics give the complete picture

Regional statistics are of the utmost importance for understanding economic and social trends in the European Union. The enormous Structural Funds budget of EUR 347 billion for 2007–13 highlights how much importance the EU attaches to reducing the gaps between regions in terms of their economic and social development.

Should you want to dig deeper into the way the regions of Europe are evolving in a host of very different statistical domains, this is the publication for you! The texts and statistical maps offer a wealth of information on life in the European regions. In its second chapter (on gross domestic product), this edition of the regional yearbook also gives for the first time an overview of the European Union's cohesion policy, written by a specialist from the Directorate-General for Regional Policy, one of the main users of statistics at a regional level.

This year we also see the welcome reappearance of statistics on tourism and on education, two very interesting topics we are happy to address again. The chapter on labour productivity, which appeared for the first time last year, focuses this year on productivity in different business areas. And of course, when we analyse regional trends in Europe, we also cover the situation in European cities; hence the chapter on urban statistics, this time concentrating on demographic trends in cities.

The NUTS classification

All statistics at regional level within the EU are based on the nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS). The NUTS classification has been used for many decades for regional statistics, and was always the base for regional funding policy. It was only in 2003, though, that NUTS acquired a legal basis, when the NUTS regulation was adopted by the Parliament and the Council ⁽¹⁾.

Whenever new Member States join the EU, the NUTS regulation is of course amended to include the regional classification in those countries. This was the case in 2004, when the EU took in 10 new Member States. Bulgaria and Romania became members of the European Union on 1 January 2007. Both countries have had statistical regions, similar to NUTS, since 1998. For NUTS purposes, though, they acquired new codes, and these have been valid since 1 January 2007.

The NUTS regulation provides for a review to be conducted every three years whereby the regional classification can be changed and adapted to new administrative boundaries or economic circumstances. In 2006, this exercise took place for the first time, but since the resultant changes to the NUTS classification will only be put into practice at the beginning of 2008, this edition still follows the 2003 version of NUTS. Next year's edition will thus see a number of changes to the regional classification of countries.

With this publication you will find a folding map showing all the regions corresponding to NUTS level 2 in the 27 Member States of the EU (EU-27) and the EFTA countries, and in Annex 1 you will find the full list with the codes and names of these regions.

Coverage

This regional yearbook contains statistics for all 27 Member States of the European Union, including the two new Member States, Bulgaria and Romania. This year coverage has been extended to take in the EFTA countries, so you will now also find commentaries on regional developments in Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

Regions in the EFTA countries are called statistical regions and follow the same rules as the NUTS regions in the EU, except that there is no legal base. Data from the EFTA countries are still unavailable in some policy areas, but the data availability situation is improving, and next year we hope to have even better coverage. It is often interesting to compare regional data from the EFTA countries with the neighbouring Member States, for instance to compare Norway with Sweden or Switzerland with Austria. Of course there are many similarities between neighbouring regions in different countries, but sometimes the disparities can be just as interesting.

Data from the three candidate countries, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, have not been included in this year's edition of the regional yearbook, because we still have too little data at regional level.

More regional information

Under the theme 'General and regional statistics' on the Eurostat website you will find tables with statistics on both 'Regions' and the 'Urban Audit' with more detailed time series (some of them going back as far as 1970) and more

⁽¹⁾ More information on the NUTS classification can be found on the Internet (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/splash_regions.html).



detailed statistics than in this yearbook. You will also find a number of indicators at NUTS level 3 (such as area, demography, gross domestic product and labour market data). This is important because there are currently eight Member States (Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia) that do not have a NUTS level 2 classification. Next year, when the amended NUTS classification comes into use, Denmark too will have NUTS level 2 regions.

For more detailed information on the contents of the regional and urban databases please consult the Eurostat publication *European regional and urban statistics — Reference Guide — 2007 edition*, which you can download from the Eurostat website.

Previously, a CD-ROM was always attached to this publication. This tradition has now been stopped as all the information that used to be on the CD-ROM can now be found on the Eurostat website. This includes the specific data used for producing the maps in this regional yearbook, which can be found as Excel tables on the website.

Data extraction

The statistical data set out in the *Eurostat regional yearbook 2007* were extracted during the first few months of 2007; the final closure date was 15 May 2007, so the data represent the latest available information at that time. For the very latest statistics on each subject, please consult the Eurostat website (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>).

Agriculture

12

Introduction

The maps in this chapter are based mainly on the data from the regional Economic Accounts for Agriculture (regional EAA). The EAA are a satellite account of the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995), providing detailed monetary data on agriculture. The main purpose of the EAA is to analyse the production process and the primary income which it generates. They integrate a wide range of statistics and administrative information on agriculture. The maps in this publication show some of the ways that regional EAA data can be used for analyses and combined with agricultural statistics from other domains (farm structure survey, etc.).

Eurostat has been collecting, processing and publishing data on the EAA in the form of a regional breakdown for more than 15 years. Eurostat's free dissemination database contains detailed information on the EAA in a NUTS 2 regional breakdown covering the period 1990–2005.

Contribution of agriculture to GDP

In national accounts terminology, gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices is the final result of the production activity of the various branches ('resident producer units') of an economy. It equals the sum of the gross value added (GVA) by the various branches. Comparison of the GVA of a given branch with the overall GDP therefore gives a rough measure of the economic importance of that particular branch. It is only a rough measure because, given the close economic relationships between the individual branches, it would be somewhat short-sighted to consider each of them in isolation. Map 12.1 shows that the contribution made by agriculture to GDP is generally quite low; however, the recent enlargements of the EU (especially the accession of Bulgaria and Romania) have made this picture more colourful.

Looking at the EU-27 average, the contribution made by agriculture to GDP was only around 2 % in 2004. The economic importance of agriculture is much greater in the east and the south of the EU than in the west and the north. Its share in GDP is higher than 5.8 % in one in every five regions (for which regional data are available): eight regions in Poland, seven each in Spain and Romania, five in Bulgaria, two each in Italy, Hungary and Portugal and one region in France. All the top 10 regions with the highest share of agriculture are in Bulgaria or Romania.

The share of agricultural activity is typically very small in the regions around big cities (especially capitals). The regions with the lowest share are mainly in the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria and the north of Sweden.

Labour productivity of agriculture

Productivity indicators are ratios of measures of output to measures of input. They can be used to measure and compare levels and rates of growth in productivity between Member States and industries. Agriculture is a highly labour-intensive sector. It is revealing to compile a partial productivity indicator from the gross value added data from the EAA and the agricultural labour input data from the latest farm structure survey (FSS). This indicator is also used in the statistics on rural areas.

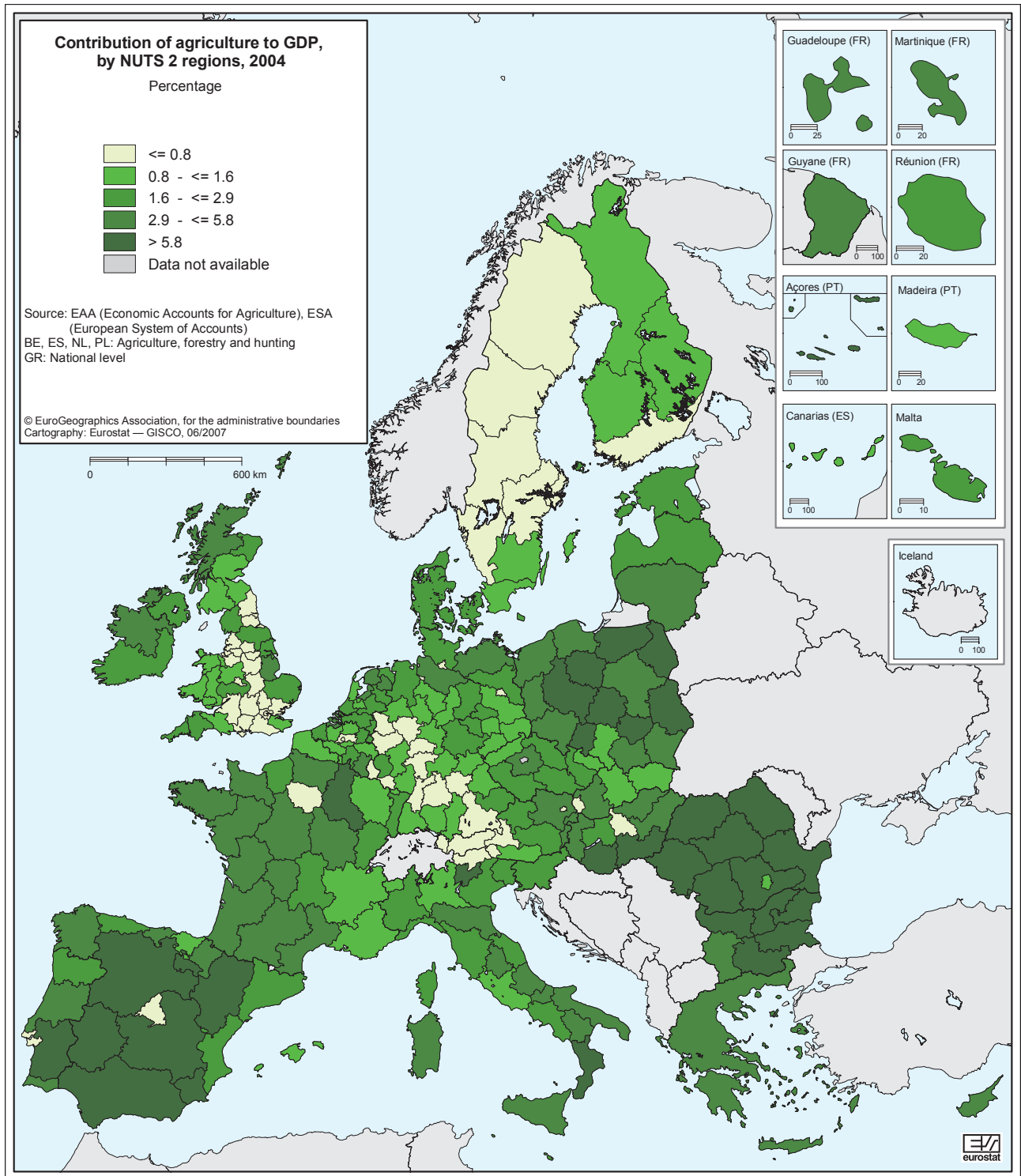
In order to take account of part-time and seasonal work, agricultural labour is measured in annual work units (AWUs). One AWU corresponds to the input, measured in working time, of one person engaged in agricultural activities in an agricultural unit on a full-time basis over an entire year. Map 12.2 shows the gross value added in agriculture per AWU. When comparing the levels between Member States and regions, it should be borne in mind that these data are not adjusted by purchasing power parities. In other words, they do not reflect differences in price levels.

Map 12.2 clearly shows a big difference between the western and eastern parts of Europe. Their labour productivity is strongly influenced by farm structures. In most of the eastern (and also in some southern) Member States, the average farm sizes are small, the level of mechanisation is low and a significant part of production is for on-farm consumption. The influence of farm structures on labour productivity can be clearly seen in the cases of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, where the share of corporate farming and the average farm size are high. In the western regions of these countries the level of labour productivity is closer to that in the western Member States.

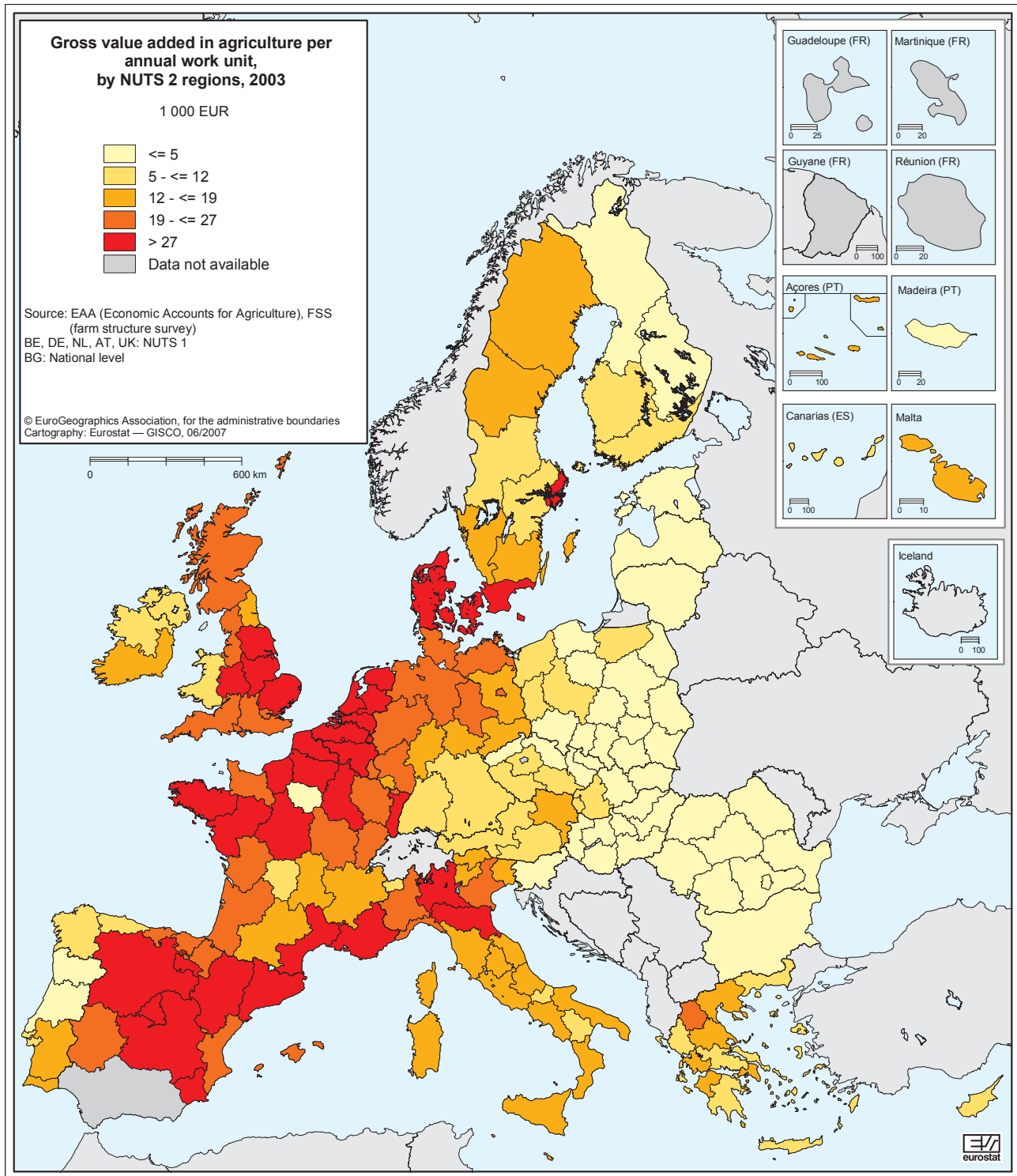
Another factor which influences the productivity of agricultural labour is the structure of production. Production of fruit and vegetables, for example, requires more labour than production of arable crops. The share of these labour-intensive products is typically high in most of the eastern and southern Member States. Extreme weather conditions may limit the level of productivity due to lower yields and product quality. This could explain the lower results for the northern parts of Finland and Sweden.



Map 12.1: Contribution of agriculture to GDP, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004
 Percentage



Map 12.2: Gross value added in agriculture per annual work unit, by NUTS 2 regions, 2003
1 000 EUR



Income diversification in the farming community

The EAA include information not only on agricultural output but also on the output of inseparable non-agricultural activities. These are defined as activities so closely linked to agricultural production that information on their production, input, etc. cannot be separated from the information on the main agricultural activity. These are mainly activities which are a continuation of agricultural activity and which use agricultural products (food processing etc.) or activities involving the agricultural holding and its means of agricultural production (agro-tourism etc.). The share of secondary activities in output shown in Map 12.3 gives an indication both of the viability of farms and of the availability of alternative employment opportunities in the local economy.

On average, the share of inseparable non-agricultural activities is less than 3 % in the EU-27, but there are big regional differences. The relative economic importance of secondary activities can be explained in various ways.

- In the rural areas (northern Europe, the extreme south of Europe and mountain areas) and also in the eastern part of Europe, the high proportion of secondary activities reflects the insufficient income generated by the farms themselves.
- Elsewhere (especially in the northern part of Germany and some regions in France), agriculture is more professional, generating incomes that make alternative sources of revenue less necessary.

On the basis of the regional data available, the regions with a share of secondary activities in output above 10 % are situated in Austria (Kärnten, Salzburg, Vorarlberg and Tirol), France (Poitou-Charentes and Champagne-Ardenne), Italy (Valle d'Aosta and Provincia Autonoma Trento), Sweden (Stockholm) and Latvia.

Use of chemicals in agriculture

Environmental aspects are becoming more and more important in agricultural policy and in the production process itself. The heavy demand for agro-environmental statistics calls for development of a brand new statistical system. The indicator illustrated in Map 12.4 is a good example of making better use of existing data sources. However, although this was not the original aim, the EAA can also be used to some extent to as-

sess the environment friendliness of agricultural production. The ratio of chemical input to agricultural output shows the share of intermediate consumption of chemicals (fertilisers and plant protection products) in the value of agricultural output. The higher this share is, the more chemicals are used in the production process. It should be noted that this indicator is a simple but rough measure, because the chemical inputs are recorded on the basis of their monetary value and not of their effects on the environment.

The production structure has an influence on this indicator. Regions where the livestock density (especially the density of grazing animals) is high show lower rates of chemical use: Bretagne (France), Ipeiros (Greece), Etelä-Suomi (Finland), Lombardia (Italy), Malta, etc. In contrast, in regions where crop production predominates, the ratio of chemical input to output is higher: Östra Mellansverige (Sweden), Bratislavský kraj (Slovakia), Centre (France), Halle (Germany), etc.

Agricultural productivity

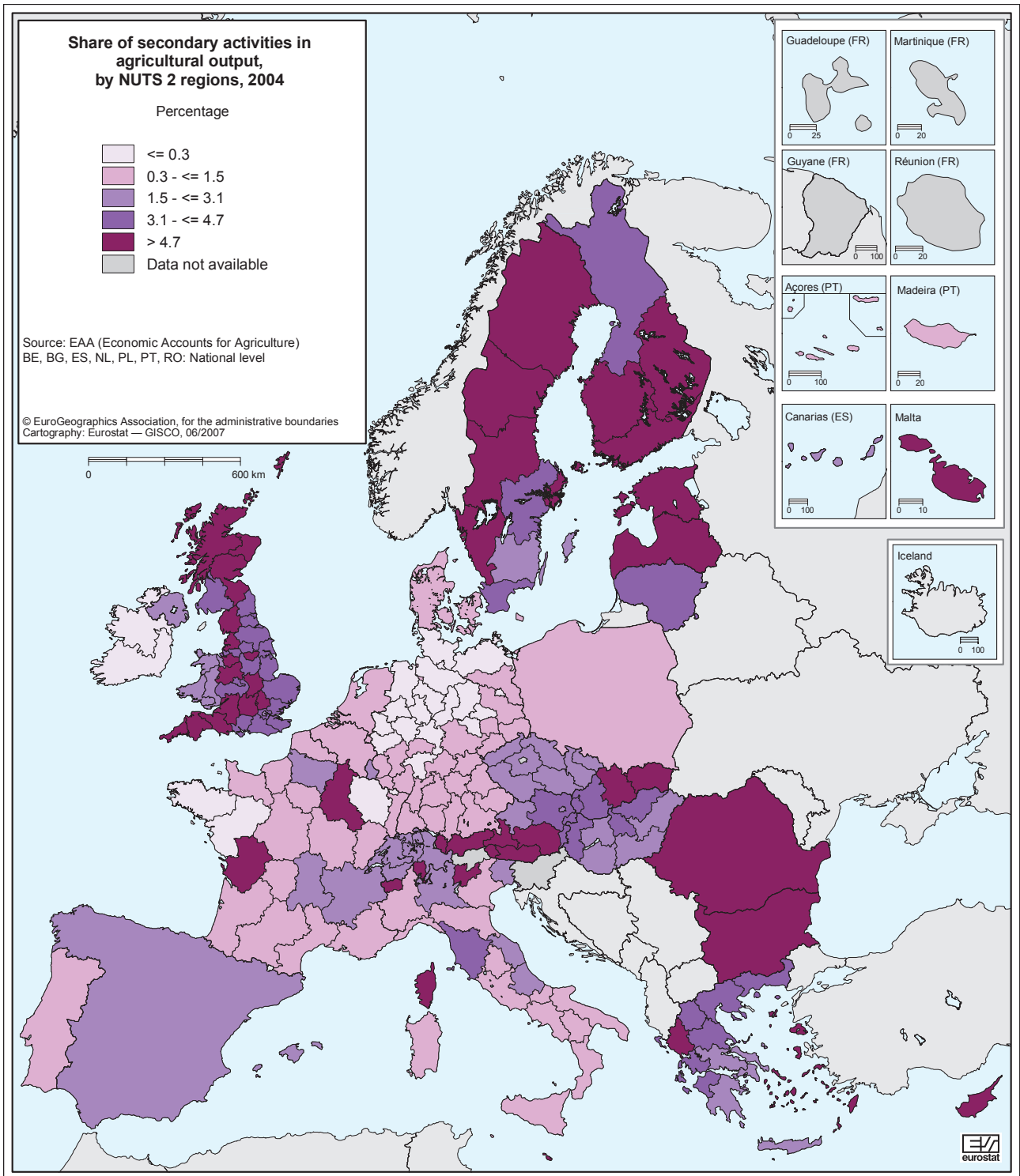
Map 12.5 shows the value of crop output per hectare of utilised agricultural area (UAA). This can be regarded as a kind of productivity indicator calculated on the basis of the output values in the EAA and the land-use data from the FSS. It is a measure of the average annual value generated by one hectare of agricultural land.

The value of crop output per hectare depends mainly on the type of crop. Horticulture (especially vegetable- and flower-growing under glass or plastic), fruit-growing and olive oil production can generate over 10 times higher value per hectare than cereal production, etc. The regions with the highest values are known for growing vegetables, fruit or ornamental plants. Most of them are situated in the southern part of Europe, in the Netherlands and in Belgium.

Low crop production values per hectare can be explained in various ways. Where livestock grazing predominates, the main use of land is as grassland which generally provides low production values (Ireland and the eastern and northern parts of the United Kingdom). Extreme weather conditions can also have a negative effect in the form of lower average yields (northern Finland and Sweden, etc.). Lower levels of production technology (mechanisation and use of chemicals) could also result in lower yields and, hence, lower output per hectare (eastern Member States).

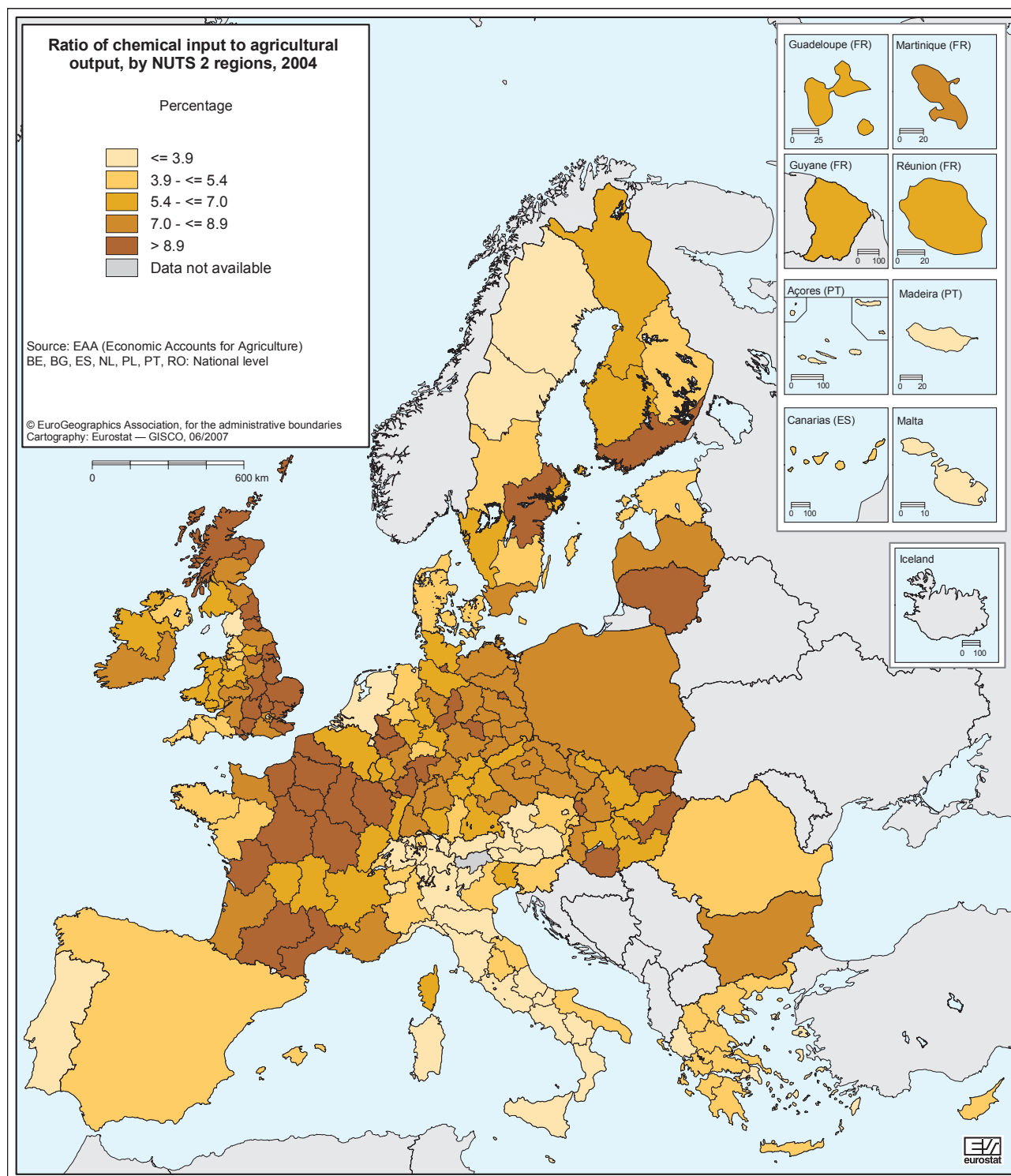


Map 12.3: Share of secondary activities in agricultural output, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004
 Percentage



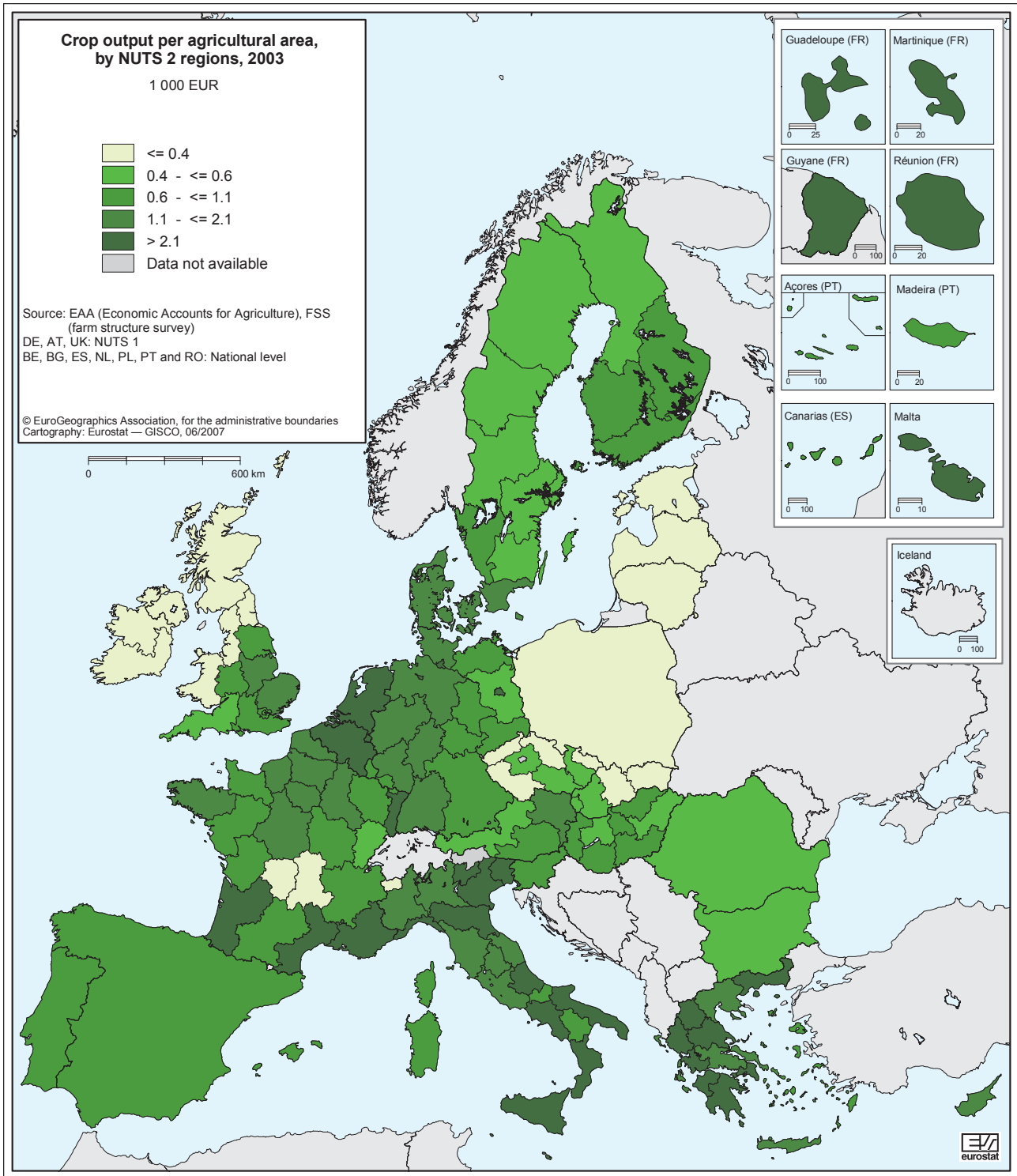


Map 12.4: Ratio of chemical input to agricultural output, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004
 Percentage





Map 12.5: Crop output per agricultural area, by NUTS 2 regions, 2003
1 000 EUR



Map 12.6 shows the value of animal output per livestock unit, in other words the value of output of live animals and animal products per 500 kg of live animal.

There is a sharp borderline between the eastern Member States and the others. The only exceptions are Cyprus, Malta, Ireland, northern and eastern parts of the United Kingdom and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur and Corse (France). The main reason for this wide gap is probably the difference in production technology. In the eastern Member States a large proportion of the animal output is still produced by households. This traditional form of production is mainly for households' own consumption and is less efficient than the industrialised large-scale production methods more widely used in the western Member States.

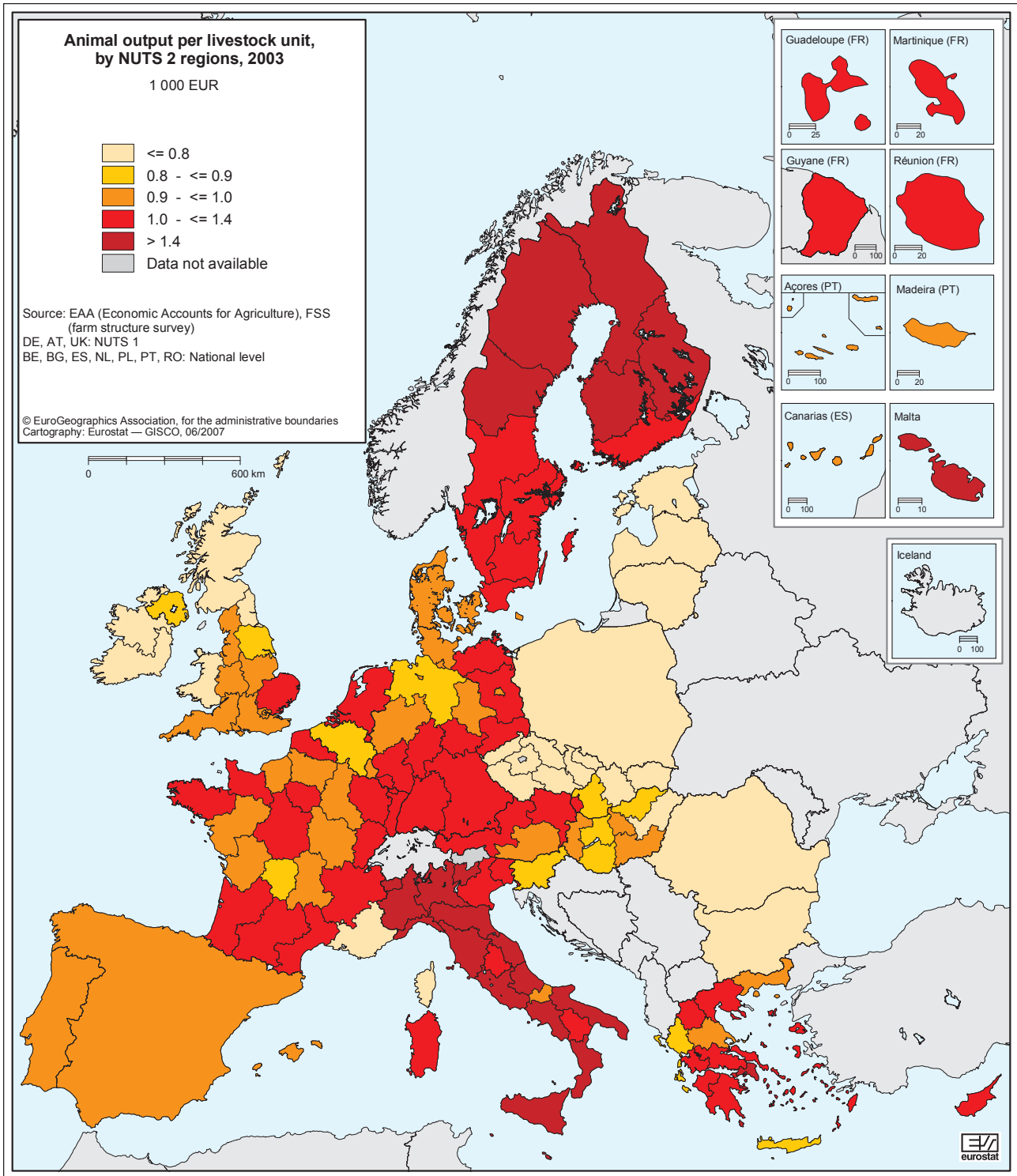
The lowest values are recorded in Latvia, Poland and Lithuania and the highest in Italy, the north of Finland and Sweden and Greece.

Conclusion

The regional EAA are an appropriate source of information for analysing agricultural production, input and income. Since they are a synthesis of a wide range of statistics and administrative data on agriculture, they can be connected with any other agricultural information systems and data on other branches of the national economy. Recent developments and new demands for data (see Maps 12.1 and 12.2) for rural development statistics have added to their importance. Therefore the current gaps in the data are expected to be filled in the near future.



Map 12.6: Animal output per livestock unit, by NUTS 2 regions, 2003
1 000 EUR



Methodological notes

The **output** of the agricultural sector is the sum of the output of agricultural products and of the goods and services produced in inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities. Output of agricultural products comprises the total value of sales (except trade in animals between agricultural holdings), changes in stocks held by producers, on-farm final consumption (of agricultural products), processing of agricultural products by producers (in the form of separable activities) and the value of intra-unit consumption of crop products used in animal feed.

Intermediate consumption is the value of all goods and services used as inputs in the production process, excluding fixed assets, consumption of which is recorded as fixed capital consumption.

Gross value added (GVA) is the difference between the value of output and the value of intermediate consumption.

The **utilised agricultural area (UAA)** is the total area of arable land, permanent pasture and meadows, land under permanent crops and kitchen gardens. The UAA excludes unutilised agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc.

For certain purposes, various categories of livestock need to be aggregated, e.g. piglets, breeding sows and other pigs. The coefficients used to this end are called **livestock units (LUs)**. The LU is related to the feed requirements of the individual categories of animal. The LU coefficients shown in Table 12.1 are applied in the FSS.

Table 12.1: Livestock units (LU) per head for different kinds of livestock categories

Livestock category	LU per head	Livestock category	LU per head
Bovine animals:		Pigs:	
under 1 year old	0.400	piglets	0.027
1 but less than 2 years old	0.700	breeding sows	0.500
male, 2 years old and over	1.000	other pigs	0.300
heifers, 2 years old and over	0.800	Poultry:	
dairy cows	1.000	broilers	0.007
other cows	0.800	laying hens	0.014
Sheep and goats	0.100	other poultry	0.030
Equidae	0.800	Rabbits, breeding females	0.020

To take into account the very large proportion of part-time work in agriculture and opportunities for part-time work in other sectors of the economy, information on employment in agriculture is expressed in **annual work units (AWUs)**. One AWU corresponds to the work performed by one person performing agricultural work on a holding over a 12-month period on a full-time basis. The yearly working time of each such worker is 1 800 hours (225 working days of 8 hours per day), unless national provisions governing contracts of employment specify otherwise.



Annex

European Union: NUTS 2 regions

Belgium

BE10 Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/
Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest
BE21 Prov. Antwerpen
BE22 Prov. Limburg (B)
BE23 Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen
BE24 Prov. Vlaams-Brabant
BE25 Prov. West-Vlaanderen
BE31 Prov. Brabant Wallon
BE32 Prov. Hainaut
BE33 Prov. Liège
BE34 Prov. Luxembourg (B)
BE35 Prov. Namur

Bulgaria

BG31 Severozapaden
BG32 Severen tsentralen
BG33 Severoiztochen
BG34 Yugoiztochen
BG41 Yugozapaden
BG42 Yuzhen tsentralen

Czech Republic

CZ01 Praha
CZ02 Střední Čechy
CZ03 Jihozápad
CZ04 Severozápad
CZ05 Severovýchod
CZ06 Jihovýchod
CZ07 Střední Morava
CZ08 Moravskoslezsko

Denmark

DK00 Danmark

Germany

DE11 Stuttgart
DE12 Karlsruhe

DE13 Freiburg
DE14 Tübingen
DE21 Oberbayern
DE22 Niederbayern
DE23 Oberpfalz
DE24 Oberfranken
DE25 Mittelfranken
DE26 Unterfranken
DE27 Schwaben
DE30 Berlin
DE41 Brandenburg — Nordost
DE42 Brandenburg — Südwest
DE50 Bremen
DE60 Hamburg
DE71 Darmstadt
DE72 Gießen
DE73 Kassel
DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
DE91 Braunschweig
DE92 Hannover
DE93 Lüneburg
DE94 Weser-Ems
DEA1 Düsseldorf
DEA2 Köln
DEA3 Münster
DEA4 Detmold
DEA5 Arnsberg
DEB1 Koblenz
DEB2 Trier
DEB3 Rheinhessen-Pfalz
DEC0 Saarland
DED1 Chemnitz
DED2 Dresden
DED3 Leipzig
DEE1 Dessau
DEE2 Halle
DEE3 Magdeburg
DEF0 Schleswig-Holstein
DEG0 Thüringen

Estonia

EE00 Eesti

Ireland

IE01 Border, Midland and Western
IE02 Southern and Eastern

Greece

GR11 Anatoliki Makedonia,Thraki
GR12 Kentriki Makedonia
GR13 Dytiki Makedonia
GR14 Thessalia
GR21 Ipeiros
GR22 Ionia Nisia
GR23 Dytiki Ellada
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ES13 Cantabria
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ES22 Comunidad Foral de Navarra
ES23 La Rioja
ES24 Aragón
ES30 Comunidad de Madrid
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ES51 Cataluña
ES52 Comunidad Valenciana
ES53 Illes Balears
ES61 Andalucía



ES62 Región de Murcia
ES63 Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta
ES64 Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla
ES70 Canarias

France

FR10 Île-de-France
FR21 Champagne-Ardenne
FR22 Picardie
FR23 Haute-Normandie
FR24 Centre
FR25 Basse-Normandie
FR26 Bourgogne
FR30 Nord - Pas-de-Calais
FR41 Lorraine
FR42 Alsace
FR43 Franche-Comté
FR51 Pays de la Loire
FR52 Bretagne
FR53 Poitou-Charentes
FR61 Aquitaine
FR62 Midi-Pyrénées
FR63 Limousin
FR71 Rhône-Alpes
FR72 Auvergne
FR81 Languedoc-Roussillon
FR82 Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
FR83 Corse
FR91 Guadeloupe
FR92 Martinique
FR93 Guyane
FR94 Réunion

Italy

ITC1 Piemonte
ITC2 Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
ITC3 Liguria
ITC4 Lombardia
ITD1 Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/
Bozen
ITD2 Provincia Autonoma Trento
ITD3 Veneto
ITD4 Friuli-Venezia Giulia
ITD5 Emilia-Romagna

ITE1 Toscana
ITE2 Umbria
ITE3 Marche
ITE4 Lazio
ITF1 Abruzzo
ITF2 Molise
ITF3 Campania
ITF4 Puglia
ITF5 Basilicata
ITF6 Calabria
ITG1 Sicilia
ITG2 Sardegna

Cyprus

CY00 Kypros/Kıbrıs

Latvia

LV00 Latvija

Lithuania

LT00 Lietuva

Luxembourg

LU00 Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)

Hungary

HU10 Közép-Magyarország
HU21 Közép-Dunántúl
HU22 Nyugat-Dunántúl
HU23 Dél-Dunántúl
HU31 Észak-Magyarország
HU32 Észak-Alföld
HU33 Dél-Alföld

Malta

MT00 Malta

Netherlands

NL11 Groningen
NL12 Friesland
NL13 Drenthe
NL21 Overijssel

NL22 Gelderland
NL23 Flevoland
NL31 Utrecht
NL32 Noord-Holland
NL33 Zuid-Holland
NL34 Zeeland
NL41 Noord-Brabant
NL42 Limburg (NL)

Austria

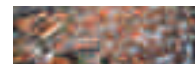
AT11 Burgenland
AT12 Niederösterreich
AT13 Wien
AT21 Kärnten
AT22 Steiermark
AT31 Oberösterreich
AT32 Salzburg
AT33 Tirol
AT34 Vorarlberg

Poland

PL11 Łódzkie
PL12 Mazowieckie
PL21 Małopolskie
PL22 Śląskie
PL31 Lubelskie
PL32 Podkarpackie
PL33 Świętokrzyskie
PL34 Podlaskie
PL41 Wielkopolskie
PL42 Zachodniopomorskie
PL43 Lubuskie
PL51 Dolnośląskie
PL52 Opolskie
PL61 Kujawsko-Pomorskie
PL62 Warmińsko-Mazurskie
PL63 Pomorskie

Portugal

PT11 Norte
PT15 Algarve
PT16 Centro (P)
PT17 Lisboa



PT18 Alentejo
PT20 Região Autónoma dos Açores
PT30 Região Autónoma da Madeira

Romania

RO11 Nord-Vest
RO12 Centru
RO21 Nord-Est
RO22 Sud-Est
RO31 Sud — Muntenia
RO32 București — Ilfov
RO41 Sud-Vest Oltenia
RO42 Vest

Slovenia

SI00 Slovenija

Slovakia

SK01 Bratislavský kraj
SK02 Západné Slovensko
SK03 Stredné Slovensko
SK04 Východné Slovensko

Finland

FI13 Itä-Suomi
FI18 Etelä-Suomi
FI19 Länsi-Suomi

FI1A Pohjois-Suomi
FI20 Åland

Sweden

SE01 Stockholm
SE02 Östra Mellansverige
SE04 Sydsverige
SE06 Norra Mellansverige
SE07 Mellersta Norrland
SE08 Övre Norrland
SE09 Småland med öarna
SE0A Västsverige

United Kingdom

UKC1 Tees Valley and Durham
UKC2 Northumberland and Tyne and Wear
UKD1 Cumbria
UKD2 Cheshire
UKD3 Greater Manchester
UKD4 Lancashire
UKD5 Merseyside
UKE1 East Riding and North Lincolnshire
UKE2 North Yorkshire
UKE3 South Yorkshire
UKE4 West Yorkshire
UKF1 Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire

UKF2 Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire
UKF3 Lincolnshire
UKG1 Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire
UKG2 Shropshire and Staffordshire
UKG3 West Midlands
UKH1 East Anglia
UKH2 Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire
UKH3 Essex
UKI1 Inner London
UKI2 Outer London
UKJ1 Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire
UKJ2 Surrey, East and West Sussex
UKJ3 Hampshire and Isle of Wight
UKJ4 Kent
UKK1 Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset
UKK2 Dorset and Somerset
UKK3 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
UKK4 Devon
UKL1 West Wales and the Valleys
UKL2 East Wales
UKM1 North Eastern Scotland
UKM2 Eastern Scotland
UKM3 South Western Scotland
UKM4 Highlands and Islands
UKN0 Northern Ireland



EFTA countries: Statistical regions at level 2

Iceland

IS Ísland

Liechtenstein

LI Liechtenstein

Norway

NO01 Oslo og Akershus

NO02 Hedmark og Oppland

NO03 Sør-Østlandet

NO04 Agder og Rogaland

NO05 Vestlandet

NO06 Trøndelag

NO07 Nord-Norge

Switzerland

CH01 Région lémanique

CH02 Espace Mittelland

CH03 Nordwestschweiz

CH04 Zürich

CH05 Ostschweiz

CH06 Zentralschweiz

CH07 Ticino